The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,918. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " monthly payments.....,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.....,, 28 0
" " including postage.....,, 33 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town.....,, 16 0
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Third and succeeding insertions.....,, 0 3
Advertisements each.....,, 0 9

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 59, Bombay Apollo Street.

At the present moment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, we beg to inform subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 12 per annum, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Anchor, after each fifty Domestic Occurrences is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—OSBORN—On October 6th, at Surat, by the Revd. J. R. Hughes, Chaplain of Surat, Theodore Henry Stewart, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Alice, only daughter of Chaplain R. C. Osborn, late Bombay Artillery.—No Cards.

DEATH.

SMITH—August 5th, on board the S. S. *Golconda*, shortly before reaching Suez, Lieut. C. H. Smith, R. N., Admiralty Agent Bombay and Suez line, of dysentery.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BURTON—At Gowalparah, on the 25th September, the wife of Capt. R. W. Morton, Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYCE—GRANT—At the Cathedral, on the 30th September, by the Revd. H. Monk, Thomas Alexander Boyce, to Fanny, daughter of J. Grant, Esq.

GARNER—QUINN—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 30th September, by the Revd. J. Cave Browne, Charles G. Garner, Esq., to Rose, only daughter of the late William Quinn, Esq., of Norwood, Surrey.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—At Mymensingh, on the 25th September, George Brythe Knightley, the beloved child of W. H. Henderson, Esq., B. C. S., aged 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ARNTON—At the London Mission House, Black Town, on the 6th of September, the wife of the Revd. J. P. Arnton, of a daughter.

PRESTON—At Vepery, on the 2nd October, the wife of the Revd. J. Stephenson of the S. P. G., of a son.

WISE—At Vepery, Madras, on the 2nd October, the wife of Mr. H. Lace, of a daughter, still born.

DEATH.

POULTRIE—At the Bala Kadoo Estate, near Mercara, on the 24th September, J. Austin Moultrie, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LYLE—At Tannah Factory, on the 26th September, the wife of Mr. J. Lyle, assistant to C. G. Mercer, Esq., Indigo Planter, of a daughter.

SCOTTAN—At Allygurh, on the 28th September, the wife of Robt. A. MacCutchan, Esq., Indigo Planter, of a son.

COPLAND—At Allygurh, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Lieutenant A. Copland, 19th P. N. I., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Captain [illegible] will be despatched to Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

THE FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers as under from Bombay [illegible] Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

Down.	Days.	Dates.	Up.	Days.	Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Sun.	2	Cochin	Dep.	6	8	18
Mangalore	Tuesday	11	Beypore	"	9	19	
Calicut	"	11	Calicut	"	9	19	
Beypore	"	11	Cannanore	"	10	20	
Cannanore	"	11	Mangalore	"	11	21	
Cochin	"	11	Cochin	"	12	22	
Cochin	Sunday	16	Carwar	"	13	23	
Carwar	Tuesday	18	Goa	"	14	24	
Goa	"	18	Vingorla	"	15	25	
Vingorla	"	18	Ratnagherry	"	16	26	
Ratnagherry	"	18	Bombay	Arr.	17	27	

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

2, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Egypt.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mail from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Charges of passage on the railway, including a liberal table and the vessel's fare from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 3 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7 6 per head, *second-class* £8 5 0 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s., children under 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further information, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Passports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. CUMPSTE,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

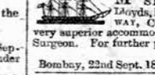
TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, W. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)



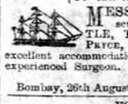
MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail over in January 1865.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDAR, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

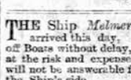
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,

Bombay, 5th October 1864. Agents Ship *Tiverton*.



FOR SALE.—The fine Sunderland built Clipper Barque "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM," A 1 at Lloyds, 537 Tons Registar and 500 Tons burthen as she lies abreast Borse Bunder. Inspection is particularly invited. Apply to

26th September, 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

26th September 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum.

W. F. WEST,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

A GOOD REWARD will be given by delivering three small KEYS, bound together (belonging to an Iron Safe) which have been lost on Tuesday evening at Apollo Bunder or at the entrance in the Native Town near the Bible's Friend Society. Apply to the Office of this paper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MOORAJEE BOOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, has agreed to sell to LUCKMEECHUND PURSUT, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House thereon, situated at Mandvee Bunder, without the Fort, the House and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 290, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 844, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the East by the vacant ground belonging to the Government Mandvee House, on or towards the West by the Government Public Mandvee Bunder Road, on or towards the North by the house of Sewjee Nanjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Munjee Hemraz. Any persons having any claims by way of Inheritance, Grant, Gift, Mortgage or otherwise, to the said piece of Land, Messuage and Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office, at the late Bombay Green, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of October 1864.

KELLY AND HORE,
Attornies for the said Mooraijee Poonja.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

વેસ્ટર્ન ઇન્ડીઆ શીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

વેસ્ટર્ન ઇન્ડીઆ શીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant next, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Directors for the past year.

To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

To elect two Directors for the ensuing twelve months in place of Captain JOHN PIXON, and CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 6th October 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant.

1st. That Clause 49 of the Articles of Association—"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 150 each," be altered as follows:—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be the ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."

2nd.—Also Clause 88—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows:—"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."

3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps, and do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 30th Sept 1864.

TOWN HALL.

The celebrated French Instrumentalist,
M. HORACE POUSSARD,
and
MISS AMELIA BAILEY
will give a
GRAND CONCERT
in the Town Hall on the evening of
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12TH,
when will be presented the following attractive
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture.....BAND.
Cavatina, Come into the garden Maud
(Balfe).....Miss A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin, Hungarian Airs *(Poussard)* as executed at the Crystal Palace Concerts 1859.....M. POUSSARD.
Ballad, Her bright smile haunts me still
(Wrighton).....Miss A. BAILEY.
Solo, Violin, Lucia di Lammermoor
(Hermann).....M. POUSSARD.

PART II.

Operatic Selection.....BAND.
German Song, Wenn so sanft und mild
Selene *(Schandorf)*.....Miss A. BAILEY.
Solo Violin, Resignation *(De Beriot)*.....M. POUSSARD.
Scotch Song, Comin' through the Rye.....Miss A. BAILEY.
Solo Violin, Tutti the Ball, with comic variations on the popular English air
(Poussard).....M. POUSSARD.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 6.
Unreserved Seats..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be obtain d of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Doors open at 8½; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

R. SMYTHE, Manager.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMIT D).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., *for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., Insolvents.*

THERE will be a CLEARANCE SALE by Auction, commencing on MONDAY the 17th instant, and the premises will be closed from Monday the 10th instant, to allow time for classifying the Lots, and preparing them for public view, which will be for 2 days prior to the sale.

JAMES T. GOOD,
for Thomas Short, Jun.

S, Hornby Row, Fort. 7th September 1864.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Bonds will be issued at

£95, for every £100,

in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000,

bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information, to be addressed to

HUGH CRAWFORD,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.

To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Treacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. FELL AND SON have added the benefit of the long residence of each of the partners, and an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.

They are early days, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c; Gilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.

East Street, Poona, 26th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers..... £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } ..... ,, 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers..... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. ..... 50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance o Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
cting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 45 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS A HOUSE, on Malabar Hill, furnished." Any reasonable rent will be given. Apply stating terms to "A. B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 28th September 1864.

WANTED.—STABLE ACCOMMODATION for the Horses and one Carriage in the Fort. Apply to HEYCOCK & Co.

3, Hummum Street, 5th October 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT CLERK.—Must be well up to Correspondence and Accounts. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Appointment will not be confirmed until after a month's trial. Apply by letter to the undersigned.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 6th Oct., 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ALCIDE VINAY & Co.

With reference to the above MR. A. D'AQUENY is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

R. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The General Meeting of Shareholders is postponed until TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Holders of Allotment Letters are requested to have their Shares transferred before the 15th instant, otherwise they cannot be recognised as Shareholders in the distribution of the Company's funds.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ..... 6 per cent.
" 2 months ..... 8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE PARUCK, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to PEROZBAYE, his widow, all persons indebted to or holding money or other property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned; and persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned for examination and payment if found correct.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Solicitors to the Administratrix.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th September 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 19 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)," a Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,400 shares of 250 Rupees each.

The object of the Company is chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can receive skilful Veterinary treatment, be shod, examined, kept at livery, broken in, for saddle or harness, or trained for sale. Horses can be hired and where both can be bought and sold on Commission, or by Auction.

Mr. Hallen, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has consented to undertake charge of the establishment, and will be assisted by another experienced Veterinary Surgeon. The want of such an establishment is universally admitted. The promoter therefore believes that the formation of the Company will be a public benefit, and at the same time that Capital invested in it will yield a reasonable return to the shareholders. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining suitable and convenient premises, and it is expected that everything will be ready to commence business on the 1st prox. Applications for shares to be addressed to J. H. B. HALLEN, Esq., care of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Bombay, until the 20th instant.

Promoters.

Hon'ble M. H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
" R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Spencer Compton.
" J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
" G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
" R. Mollwraith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
" S. L. Acland (Messrs. Acland and Prentis.)
" R. L. Tracey (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
" J. P. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
" W. Cooper (Messrs. Cooper & Co.)
" J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
" H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickerstetth, Cleveland & Bombay, 6th October, 1864. [Peile.)

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,'00, in 20,0 0 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY leaving the Mid-die Colaba, is desirous of letting a Suite of Rooms, consisting of two Good Rooms on the first Floor, with the Privilege of Bath Room, &c. &c. For further particulars apply at the Bombay Gazette.

FREE DOCK SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Office of Messrs. GILLES STRE-FFIELD & Co., on MONDAY the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

No. 11, Rampart Row, 10th October 1864.

TO LET.—From the 1st November next, Second and Third Storeys of BAZAR No. 7, on Church Gate Str-eet, now in occupation of Messrs. Ogilvy & Co. The Rooms are spacious, lofty, and exceedingly well adapted for a large Office or Banking Establishment. Apply to

Messrs. GILLES JAMEJEE AND SONS.

No. 6, Church Gate Street.

WALL PAPERS.—Just received a large and choice assortment of WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, comprising all sorts of very superior quality:

Pieces Watered Satin Paper, with 48 yards of ivy border, for dining room. Rs. 110.

Pieces of Satin Paper, with 48 yards of blue ribbon bordering, for drawing room. Rs. 120.

53 Pieces Satin Paper, for two best rooms. Rs. 150.

120 Pieces different patterns, at Rs. 12 per piece.

Ditto, " 14 "

194 ditto " 21 "

97 ditto, " 31 "

6 Pieces Borderings " 64 "

Ditto " 8 "

Ditto " 10½ "

Ditto " 16½ "

24, Bruce Street. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late Cutler & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE DORABJEE, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

			Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 of the Black Capsule		35	18
	No. 2	Blue "	29	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	23	14
	No. 4	Green "	22	13
	Medoc	Red "	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.		38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.		38	20
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32	18
Port	Black Seal		28	15
	Red Seal		24	13
	Amontillado	Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amontillado	" "	30	0
	Light Golden	Brown "	28	0
	"	Blue "	28	0
	Pale	Brown "	26	0
	"	Yellow "	24	0
	"	White "	19	0
Ginger Wine			18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale		(Black Capsule)	33	0
		(Yellow ")	28	0
Gin	Old Tom		29	0
Whiskey, Scaeel Malt			32	0
Rum, Old Jamaica			29	0
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass bottles	42	23
	White	" Bottles	42	0
Maraschino, Di Zara			40	21
Cherry Brandy			33	15

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ellenborough*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An additional mail will be opened again, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orient*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th October 1864, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late fee will be despatched on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 15th ..... 11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd ..... 4h. 19m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th ..... 8h. 20m. P. M.

Days	Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Average Gain.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.
Tues.	11	Old Michaelmas Day.	5 54	5 39	7 16	7 49	
Wed.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 22m.	5 55	5 38	8 19	8 46	
Thur.	13	Trans. of Ed. Confessor.	5 55	5 38	9 10	9 33	
Fri.	14	Jupiter rises at 8h. 57m.	5 56	5 37	9 56	10 17	
Sat.	15	Jupiter sets at 7h. 44m.	5 56	5 36	10 39	11	
Sun.	16	Sunday after Trinity	5 57	5 35	11 25	11 47	
Mon.	17	Etheldreda, V.	5 58	5 35	—	0 8	

Moon—5h. 0m. 14s.2.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 3RD OCT. TO THE 9TH OCT. 1864 INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electricity (Atmospheric) Maximum.	Rain in Inches
Oct. 3	29·882	29·795	79·0	86·2	76·0	80·7	None.	None.
" 4	29·867	29·796	78·0	89·3	74·0	81·0	10	"
" 5	29·874	29·797	78·2	88·6	75·2	80·0	None.	"
" 6	29·909	29·823	76·8	88·5	73·8	77·6	"	"
" 7	29·882	29·815	77·0	88·9	75·0	80·0	"	"
" 8	29·913	29·818	76·4	87·2	75·0	79·0	"	"
" 9	Sunday.							

Oct. 3.—Partially cloudy; lightning; coolness fell of dew.
" 4.—Partially cloudy with cirri and cirro cumuli; slight dew.
" 5.—Do. Do.
" 6.—Partially cloudy in the day day time; plenty of dew.
" 7.—A few clouds in the afternoon; dew.
" 8.—Partially cloudy; dew.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KURRACHEE	Oct.
AGRA	Sept. 29	LAHORE	Sept. 28
ALLAHABAD	" 4	LONDON	May 31
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 24	MADRAS	Oct. 1
BANGALORE	Oct. 4	MALTA	Aug. 19
CALCUTTA	Oct. 3	MEERUT	Oct. 4
CAPE	June 15	OUDH	Oct. 1
CEYLON	Sept. 15	PEGUE	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 3
DELHI	Sept. 30	RANGOON	Aug. 10
HAMBURG	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Sept. 24
HONGKONG	Sept. 10	SINGAPORE	Sept. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

THE proceedings of the Legislative Council of Bombay painfully remind us of the doings of certain celebrated gentlemen who formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of classifying the objects of animated nature upon a system of their own. They began with the crab, and that interesting esculent was defined in this manner:—"The crab," said they, "is a fish, it is of a red colour, and walks sideways." It is well known that they were perfectly right except in three particulars, viz., that the crab is not a fish, is not of a red colour, and does not walk sideways. Yesterday morning our own and our contemporary, the *Times of India's*, columns contained a report of a discussion which occurred in the Legislative Council upon the Revenue Survey Bill, highly suggestive of the old gentlemen's aforesaid definition of the crab. This Government bantling has, it appears, at length been drynursed into a kind of precarious existence. On Saturday last it was read a third time and it now only waits the sanction of the Viceroy and of Sir Charles Wood to become law. That this sanction will never be given to it in its present form we feel convinced. It is not likely that the respectful objections of the Memorialists who have memorialised against the Bill will be pooh-poohed by any man or body of men having any pretence to legislative forethought: and, as it is absolutely essential to the interests of the landed community of the Konkun that the measures propounded by this Bill should be subjected to further investigation, we regard it as certain that the frantic endeavours of our local Government to force their measure into premature vitality will have been so much labour in vain. With the details of this particular measure it is not our present intention to deal; except so far as is necessary to call attention to the haphazard style in which certain members of the Government think it proper to deal with interests which even through any other than legislative spectacles seem grave and important enough to call for serious consideration and earnest discussion. The Bill itself is one which, rightly or wrongly, is thought likely to be beneficial in its general scope and bearing to the Presidency at large, of considerable assistance to the Government itself in its dealings with its countless agricultural population. On the other hand the Bill is drafted in such a way as to breed doubts, terror, and dismay in the minds of all the landholders of one portion of the Presidency sufficiently educated and intelligent to understand its bearings. One would have thought that a candid statement of these fears would have been sufficient to awaken in the minds of persons dealing with interests so large some doubts at least as to whether they were threatened or not. We all know what are the effects of the shadow of a vested interest falling across a Bill in the Imperial Parliament: commissions to take evidence without end—wearisome details, protracted discussions, the framing of laborious safeguards follow its appearance. Here we have an Act whose future working no one can foresee, certainly armed with an immense power of mischief, introduced into the Legislative Council and read a third time in less than two months in the face of a cloud of petitions earnestly imploring delay and a hearing of their claims. It is in the published reasons for this precipitancy we discern these delightful indications of the spirit which prompted the definition of the crab.

For example let us take the *Times of India's* report of Mr. Inverarity's speech. "The remark of the Memorialists," that Hon'ble Member is made to say, "that the Survey officers were inexperienced and unacquainted with the Law of Evidence could only be characterised as a piece of *gratuitous impertinence* and an unjust reflection on some very *efficient and meritorious officers*." This is tall talking: but will the Honourable Member venture to say that any six of the officers to be employed in carrying out this Bill will be qualified by education or profession to judge of the facts necessary to establish doubtful titles to land—(for the marking of boundaries must of necessity in many cases involve questions of title)—and to settle the nice questions of tenures that must frequently arise? From the superb elevation from which the Honourable Member looks down upon humble memorialists a plain piece of truth perhaps is hardly distinguishable from "gratuitous impertinence," and it was from this same defect of vision doubtless that the Honourable Member and some of his colleagues, while lea-ling each other, fell into such a profound ditch with regard to the effect of the record of right to be made under Sec. 27 of the Bill. The contention of the Memorialists was that the obvious effect of such a record prepared in the way pointed out by the Bill would have the effect of ousting the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters of boundary and title, and no one except the Honourable Members who have passed the Bill could, we should think, read it otherwise. It would be satisfactory to the unfortunate landholders under the circumstances if Honourable Members themselves had the interpretation of their own charming production. But it is to be feared that the Civil Courts will be slow to consider that Government itself was so ready to stultify its own measures, as to fill its archives with records which for some purposes such as "giving correct information" and fiscal and topographical ones are to be considered conclusive, and yet for other purposes are to be considered as open to the objections of giving information so exceedingly incorrect that the title of an owner of land is not to be founded upon it. And how wonderful is this record which is to have no binding "judicial force" and is at the same time to be "good evidence"; that is to say "good evidence" of title. Spirit of Lyttelton, what does this mean? An enquiry made in one Court is to be "good evidence" of a man's title in another, and yet we are told it has no binding effect. If evidence at all in any the least perceptible degree it surely must be binding. If it is not conclusively binding it is obviously in the very nature of things utterly valueless: if, therefore, this record is to have any force at all in Civil Courts, it is one that cannot be disputed: the circumstances upon which it was founded cannot be re-investigated: for it is obvious that if it is competent to the Civil Court to re-open the investigation and go afresh into the question of title the record is of no avail as evidence; it forms no link in the chain, and can only be regarded as the opinion of a man formed upon *evidence*. The latter interpretation the Act will not bear, and the former clearly exposes it to all the objections which the Memorialists urged against it on the score of its wholesale sacrifice of vested interests. If those gentlemen had gone a little further and accused certain Honourable Members of gross ignorance of the rules of evidence, we think that the accusation of "gratuitous impertinence" would have been still less deserved than it is now.

The course which this Bill has run is by no means unusual. It is only an instance of the folly of having a Legislative Council at all. Government introduces its measure, and the dunmies who sit round the board never dream of criticising it in a rational spirit of inquiry. The whole thing is a melancholy farce—melancholy in that it is capable of mischief, and a farce because of its ridiculous show of empty forms and ceremonies.

THE *Times of India* seems to be determined that the reputation it won some time ago by the publication of its notorious "Alexandria telegrams" shall suffer no decay. Yesterday morning our contemporary alarmed all Bombay with (this time) a "Malta" telegram of the 13th ult. containing the all important information that "an armistice had been agreed on "between Federals and Confederates, and a "Convention called to arrange the terms of "peace." A moment's consideration should have sufficed to show the Editor of the *Times of India* that this news could not be true. It is even contradicted by another telegram in his own paper dated London, Sept. 13, and New York, Sept. 3, which makes no mention of an armistice, and by a third (also published in the *Times of India*) which, though dated London, Sept. 14 (that is to say, *a day later* than the Malta *canard*), reports nothing more than an "increase "in the rumours of peace." Unless the *Times of India* has established a special Mediterranean and Atlantic Telegraph from Malta to New York for its own exclusive use, it cannot possibly have received later news from America than to the 3rd ult., the transmission of news in the ordinary way through London requiring fully ten days. Now, our own message from Mr. Reuter gives a summary of political intelligence from New York to the 3rd ult., which clearly shows that up to that date no armistice had taken place, and that no further approach had been made towards it than the nomination of M'Clellan for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention of Chicago, on the platform of the integrity of the Union and a Convention of the States (North and South) to consider on what terms peace can be restored to the country. No reasonable man can doubt that this is a correct representation of the actual state of affairs, and that the armistice has no existence save in the imagination of the ignorant or dishonest compiler of the *Times of India's* Malta telegrams. Our contemporary, in one of those moral essays on the use and abuse of journalism with which he amuses the public from time to time, lately intimated that he plumes himself more on the careful and judicious manner in which his paper is edited than even on the profound thought and brilliant language of his leading articles. We should like to be informed whether the admission into a journal of large circulation of false telegrams from men remarkable either for credulity or knavery, which are calculated to derange all the operations of commerce, is consistent with a belief in the sagacity and sound judgment of the Editor of the paper.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10th October.

Steamer *Emeu* sailed for China.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Cotton, Fair Dhollera at Liverpool	22d.
Linseed, Best Bombay	63s.
Shirtings 7 lbs. 40 inch	16s. 6d.
Twist 40s. Mule	(?) 9⅞
Copper	Unchanged.
Coffee	Active.

Peace rumours continue. Confederates regained four miles Weldon railroad. Reported Sherman captured Atalanta.

THE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

THE P. & O. Company have received the following telegram:—

CALCUTTA, 6TH OCTOBER.

A terrific hurricane passed over Calcutta yesterday. The *Nemesis* lost her topmasts and bowsprit and is on shore, but expected to come off to-day. Extent of injury uncertain. She takes next mail, but will be delayed some days. The *Nubis* is dismasted; the *Bengal* on shore uninjured. No lives lost.

Other Telegrams from Calcutta report that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ships *Punjab*, *Madras*, *Maulmain*, and another steamer, name unknown, received very severe damage during the gale of the 5th. The *Nada* (s.), belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., escaped uninjured. The *Carobel* and *Nagasaki*, both loading for Bombay, are also reported quite safe. There is a rumour that the ship *Sir Jamsetjee Family* has sustained severe damage; but this requires confirmation.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"The East India Railway Company have announced, that tickets can be had from them for the approaching vacation, which will enable each holiday-maker bent on doing India, to travel the whole length of their line, up to Delhi, and back, for Rs. 120 in the first, and Rs. 70 in the second class. It would be hardly any use contrasting the cheapness, to say nothing of the comfort and speed of the railway as compared with the palkee and gharric mode. The present generation of Anglo-Indians could not realise the pleasures of the old bearer method of shuffling over the face of the earth, when a journey to Calcutta and back to these provinces occupied the same time that it now does to go from Calcutta to Southampton. Gharries were pronounced a decided improvement, but they will, we trust, in their time soon pass away, making room for branch railways and tramways."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"It appears that the Bhootan Government is not universally popular with those under its sway, and that amongst the exceptions, as regards loyalty and attachment, are the inhabitants of the *dooars* which we are about to enter and occupy, and we hope, annex. The people of these *dooars* are, it appears, prepared to welcome us, and gladly accept the change of Government; provided, as they say, that the said change be permanent, and that, having entered the country, and taken possession of it, we do not make compact with their present rulers and retire across our present frontier, leaving them to the mercy of our enemies who, it appears, are not regarded by them as friends or benefactors. The fact is that the *dooars* are treated by the Bhootan Government as a tributary territory, apart from Bhootan Proper; and that the inhabitants of the *dooars* find our Government, as exhibited in the neighbouring province of Assam, infinitely preferable to that under which they live and suffer, and from which, consequently, they are most anxious to be relieved. If, as is credibly stated, we shall have thus the people of the newly occupied provinces with us, the task, and the expenses of military occupation will be immensely facilitated and diminished; and *raids* into the annexed territory will be rather dangerous experiments for the Bhooteas of the hills, who will be soon hemmed up in their fastnesses, and probably into very good and useful neighbours eventually. Of course our troops entering the *dooars* will be compelled to observe strict discipline, and to treat the peaceful portion of the inhabitants with justice and consideration, which would soon confirm them in their allegiance and attachment to our Government, and make them bless the day when they passed from under that of Bhootan."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OOTACAMUND, 1ST OCTOBER.

THE brilliant weather of the last fortnight has been succeeded by mist, drizzle and rain. The sudden change of the wind, the dense clouds veiling the mountain tops, the lightning flashes followed by the deep growl of distant thunder, are indications of the setting in of the south-west monsoon. The wet weather, with the confinement within doors which it entails, is peculiarly unfavourable to excursionists and invalids. Our little galeties, as may be expected, have suffered a temporary interruption. Happily, the monsoon is of short duration, and we have the prospect of their revival on the return of a more genial season.

There are some abuses which rise to the dignity of institutions. Under this head must certainly be classed the nuisances which have hitherto disgraced the sanitarium. The community, although somewhat tardy in their recognition of the wants of the station, have at last felt the necessity of improved sanitaion, and have therefore resolved to effect, at some personal sacrifice, the requisite improvements. The adjourned Municipal meeting was held on Wednesday last, when the subject again came under discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis and Mr. Ouchterlony having addressed the meeting at large on the necessity that existed for a Municipality, and the benefits which would follow its establishment, proceeded to sketch briefly the leading features of the draft Municipal Act which the committee had been requested to prepare. After defining the duties of the officers connected with the establishment, the nature of the public works they will be called upon to superintend, the improvements which will be effected, and the punishment of offenders under the Act, Mr. Ouchterlony proceeded to explain the manner in which the requisite funds could be raised. Government were prepared to sanction an immediate grant of Rs. 6,000 and to include double that sum in the budget of the next financial year, provided a similar sum be raised among the inhabitants. To effect this end, it was proposed to levy certain taxes on house rents, wheeled carriages, horses, ponies, and mules, within the limits of the cantonment. The first of these is subject to a maximum rate of 5 per cent. leviable at the discretion of the Municipal authorities, but will rarely be taxed higher than 3 per cent. Charitable institutions and places of public worship are exempted from this liability. After considerable discussion, the question of petitioning the Government to pass the Act, was put to the vote, and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Governor, accompanied by some of the staff, left Ooty on Monday last, for Wynaad. Lady Denison will prolong her stay till the 6th and then proceed to Madras. The Chief will leave the station on the 15th November, and visiting Mysore *en route*, reach Bangalore on the 24th, and Secunderabad on the 2nd January. His Excellency will then proceed to inspect the Pegu division.

The amateurs of H. M.'s 105th Regiment, now in Wellington, gave a performance on Friday last. The pieces selected were "The Miller and his Men," and two farces. The first of these proved a decided failure. The farces were better acted. The humour in "To Paris and Back for Two Pounds" was well sustained by the company generally, and was greeted with roars of applause.

UMBALLA, 3RD OCTOBER.

THIS, though one of the largest stations, is unexceptionably the dullest in India. The civil and military authorities would seem, not to amalgamate, and as for such things as balls or pic-nics, they are never thought of. The fact is that the residents of this place have their fill of such things at Simla, mostly at other people's expense, so lapse into a reserve on their return to their homes. H. M.'s 98th is a splendid regiment, with not a single "fast man" in it. They have splendid mess, well-ordered, and well-managed, with an entire absence of all extravagance. It is a pity that a score of other corps that I know are not so fortunate in this respect as the 98th. Major General Lord Paget, who commands the division, is very unpopular here; he is said to carry his aristocratic pretensions to the verge of rudeness, and there are not six officers in the station who have, during the three years he has been in the station, dined with him. It is a great mistake to send beggarly Lords out here to command men, whose good feelings it is not in their nature, nor is it their intention, to conciliate. On such personages the example even of such a great and good General as Sir Hugh Rose is entirely lost. However, there is some talk of Lord George making his exit shortly, when, it is to be hoped, he will be the last of his tribe sent to India.

In quest of news, I strolled into the Magistrate's Kutcherry on my way back from the city. Umballa seems to be a shocking place for crime, but, probably, no more shocking than any other. A curious case is now being tried by the Deputy Commissioner, in which the daughter-in-law of a respectable Sikh is accused by her own mother of incest with her father-in-law. The girl is about 18, the Sikh 60. She was married some six or seven years ago, and after her husband brought her and his mother-in-law to the house of his parents he enlisted in one of the Punjab regiments, and has never been heard of since. The details of the case are not exactly fit for ears polite, but I may mention that the mother called in a policeman and caught the daughter and the father-in-law in *flagranti delicto*. The affair has caused a great commotion here, and if it is only for the protection of their lives the old sinner and his young victim are kept in confinement, safe from the vengeance of the enraged Sikhs. Another very curious case now before the Court is that of a young woman, the wife of a tolerably rich mahajun, who had an intrigue with a Mahomedan swell with no ostensible occupations, but who lived well and dressed well, and whom she is now charged with helping to enter her house and carry off a large sum of money and other valuables belonging to her husband. He had two or three days in which to make away or conceal the property before the circumstance became known. But the best of the joke is, that the mahajun having dragged his wife into Court (against whom by the way there is no evidence), she now insists upon a separation from him, openly avowing her intention to live with another man, a *Rungraze*, or dye-man, who, to the astonishment of all, refuses to take her, alleging that, further than having dyed a scarf for her once, he knows nothing about her. But this, it is thought, is a piece of assumed ignorance, as it is known that the man accused of robbing the mahajun was frequently seen sitting at the door of the *Rungraze*, whose house is not many yards distant from the mahajun's; and hence the belief is, that the woman only wants to place herself under his protection, in view to her having a better chance of joining her fugitive lover, who still defies the vigilance of the police. I cite these two cases merely to show the difference, so far as it goes, between the class of crimes prevalent in Oudh and in the Punjab. Here we have incest and adultery extraordinary: there you have infanticide and poisoning in abundance.

You will remember that it has long been in contemplation to construct a canal for traffic irrigation purposes from the Sutlej river to Puttials. Frequent and lengthy communications have passed on the subject between the Government and the Maharajah. Satisfactory arrangements have, however, at length been made, and the Maharajah has consented to pay a moiety of the expense. Orders have been issued to commence upon the works without delay, and to this end, I hear, a Captain of Engineers has been directed by Sir Robert Montgomery to execute a survey of the territories through which it will be most advantageous that the canal should run. This done, and the general levels taken, the work will be at once proceeded with. It is, however, to be hoped that in this instance more attention will be paid to taking the levels, and in allowing for the silting up of the bed, and unavoidable accumulation of deposit, than was the case in making the surveys for the Great Ganges Canal; the absence of the proper precautions in the first instance entailing, as they always do, and have indubitably done in the case of the G. G. C., continual outlay to an extent which, with but ordinary ease, might have been avoided. We are always glad to notice the inauguration of any remunerative public work such as this now contemplated, for it is to such means that we look not only to guard against famine and its afflictions in the present, but also to promote the prosperity of the Indian Empire in the future.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT G. F. BRYANT is appointed a probationer in the Commissariat Department.

H. M.'s steamer *Feroze* left yesterday afternoon for Suez, where she is to take on board Lady Lawrence and family, when she will proceed to Calcutta.

HIS Excellency the Governor will lay the Foundation Stone of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Deccan College on the 15th instant.

WE understand that the native vessels in harbour have been warned not to quit the harbour as it is probable that our coast may be visited with a gale somewhat similar to that recently experienced at Calcutta.

THE P. and O. steamer *Carnatic*, from Bombay with the mail of 9th September, reached Aden on the 21st ult., and was detained there for three days repairing damage to machinery.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hore will be confirmed in his appointment as a Puisne Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

WE understand that Signor Cagli has abandoned his intention of giving any more Concerts at the Town Hall with the Italian Opera Company at present; this leaves the field open to M. Poussard and Miss Amelia Bailey, who, we hope, will be more successful.

IN consequence of the reported heavy losses of shipping at Calcutta partially laden for Bombay, there has been considerable speculation in both rice, gram, and sugar; and prices have advanced fully two rupees per bag in consequence.

THE annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, will take place immediately after the arrival of His Excellency the Governor in Bombay.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.—From the month of June till September last, about four hundred suits were filed in the Bombay Small Cause Court, under the new Jurisdiction Act. The greater part of these cases have been disposed of by the Acting First Judge.

THE management of the Italian Opera Company are concentrating all their energies for the completion of the necessary arrangements for the opening of their regular dramatic operatic season, which it is expected will commence on Saturday next at the Grant Road Theatre.

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.—There was no evidence taken at the inquest yesterday which threw any further light as to the perpetrators or perpetrators of this atrocious murder. The police are, however, on the alert, and we doubt not that they will yet succeed in bringing the real culprit to justice.

ONE of the advantages derived from the holiday yesterday was that there was nothing doing in the share market, which gave for one day at least a clear passage from Rampart Row to Medow Street. It is high time that the stock jobbers had a place of their own, where they might carry on their noisy calling without annoying the public in general and blocking up one of our most frequented thoroughfares in the Fort.

THE TELEGRAM WORKERS.—We are glad to learn that a native merchant named Purbhoodass Cassidas, of Broach, has been convicted of offering a bribe to the Inspector in charge of the Government Electric Telegraph office at that station. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months and also fined Rs. 200. It is to be hoped that the officers of the department will ere long succeed in dropping upon some of the scoundrels who work the wires on the Galle line.

YESTERDAY was a close holiday, all the Banks, the Dockyard, Law Courts, and many private establishments were closed in consequence of the Hindoo festival of "Durgaoochava." On this day, in commemoration of the victory of "Durga," the wife of Shova, over the monster Mahishur. The Hindoos decorate their houses this day with garlands of flowers round their necks, it being said that Parth, the most invincible of the five Pandavas, who had a peculiar fondness for horses, having washed his favourite milk-white steeds and put garlands of flowers around their necks in token of his fondness and approbation.

THE *Jeddo* (s.) belonging to the P. & O. Co., towed the Co.'s ship *China* to sea yesterday morning. She was cast off about 40 miles from Bombay, and soon spread out all canvas and with a favourable wind was quickly out of sight. The *Jeddo* returned late in the afternoon. The *China* is a splendid screw steamer of 2,010 tons register; but is only 400 horse power, which is considered insufficient for the mail service. Upon her arrival at London, she will undergo a thorough overhaul: and be refitted with new engines of 600 horse-power, and also with new boilers; and it is hoped she will be ready to leave again for Bombay early next April. Upon her arrival she will be placed upon the Aden and Suez line; and is expected with the above improvements to prove one of the fastest of the Company's vessels.

THE LASCARS STRIKE.

ON Thursday last the whole of the Customs Preventive Service lascars struck in consequence of an application they had submitted some time previously for an increase to their pay having been rejected. It appears that a demonstration was made by them last month, and as an earnest of their intentions they declined receiving the pay then due them, and allowed it to remain undrawn, but being unable to remain any longer without funds, owing to their friends the Marwarries becoming too clamorous, they received the two months pay due on Thursday morning and then struck work. Government having since allowed a small increase to the bulk of them returned to work on Saturday again, but evidently with an intention to leave whenever they can see their way to better themselves elsewhere. The present scale of pay is Rs. 11, 12, 13, and 14, without any other allowance whatever. Even on those rates some of them positively refuse to return again, as they say they can get Rs. 20 elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 10th September.)

SUB-COLLECTORATE OF COLABA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight under report was very slight, except in Talooka Ryghur. The crops were suffering from want of rain in Talookas Allibaugh, Sankul and Rajpooree. The state of the public health was not good. Thirty-one persons were reported to have died of cholera in Allibaugh.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—It appeared that a good fall of rain was much required throughout the collectorate to revive the rice and other crops which had begun to look sickly and to die up. Very little rain however fell, and in some of the districts during the fortnight under report the fall was so scanty that it did little good. The bajree crops were reported to be looking well generally. The state of public health was good. The cattle were reported to be free from disease.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE LATE MURDER IN THE DUNCAN ROAD.—The adjourned inquest on view of the body of the Mahomedan woman, named Ameer Jan, was resumed yesterday in the Town Hall, before R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner, when the following additional evidence was recorded:—

John Reid deposed:—I am a constable of Police. Shortly after 3 A.M., on the morning of the 1st October, I was informed that a woman had been killed. I was taken to a house in the Duncan Road by a police sepoy, where I found a woman, the deceased, lying on the ground in the same position as when viewed by the Coroner's Jury, now assembled. There was a great quantity of congealed blood about her body. I examined the room most carefully, and could not distinguish any marks of blood, except where the deceased was lying. I examined her bed carefully and could discern no blood there or any mark of a struggle. I could find no cutting instrument either in the room or house by which these wounds could have been inflicted. I also searched for some blunt instrument by which the wounds on her head could have been inflicted. In consequence of what the father of the deceased told me, I went in company with him in search of the husband of the deceased. I found him in a large upper room at the back of the Bhendy Bazar Road. Deceased's father pointed him out. He was lying on a cot, and there were seven or eight others in the same room on cots apparently asleep. I remarked the husband of the deceased to be nearly naked. He had only a pair of drawers on and all the others had thin coats on. I asked him where his clothes were, he gave no answer. I searched both his boxes. I could find nothing. On suspicion I arrested him and went back to the house of deceased. At this time it was daylight. I examined the premises and found that a person might traverse along the wealls from the house from the next house. I went into the next house to deceased's, which is in the occupation of one Fyzenbee, a prostitute. I found several of my subordinates there. In the hands of one I found these drawers, produced. I found on them marks of fresh blood. I further searched the bed in Fyzenbee's room and found marks of what appeared to me to be blood, corresponding in freshness and appearance with the blood on the drawers. I asked her if she could account how it came there. She said "No." I took her into custody on suspicion. I have searched all the gullies on each side of the Duncan Road and have found nothing to throw any light on this matter. I know nothing more.

The further enquiry will be resumed on Saturday next, the 15th instant, in the Town Hall, at half-past 3 P.M.

RESULT OF A KICK.—The enquiry connected with the death of a Portuguese, whose name is unknown, and who died in a struggle with a Mahomedan boy, was resumed yesterday in the Town Hall. From the evidence of a policeman named Sewa Ranoo it appears that on the 1st instant, at half-past 1 P.M., he saw the deceased and a Mahomedan boy struggling together. He went to the place and saw the boy give deceased two blows on his chest. The latter fell on his left side against a stone; the boy then kicked the deceased on his private parts and ran away. Witness followed him and brought him back. He took the deceased to the Jamsetjee Hospital but he was pronounced to be dead.

Mr. J. M. Hyslop, surgeon to the Coroner, who had examined the deceased, was of opinion that deceased's death was caused by a push or blow on or near the pit of the stomach, but that this blow would not have proved fatal had the heart of the deceased been healthy. The state of the deceased was such that he could not have lived long under any circumstances. The blow caused syncope, and this was more easily caused from the state of the liver and stomach. Dr. Hyslop was further of opinion from the state of his body that the deceased was a drunkard. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased came by his death in consequence of a blow inflicted on him by the boy Chand Moor Ally, in 'self-defence,' and that the blow would not have proved fatal, but for the diseased state of the internal organs."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRICES IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The public of Bombay will feel obliged by your kindly inserting this important letter to draw the attention of the authorities in order that the exportation of grain of all sorts to other ports should at once be stopped, otherwise it is contemplated there will be a famine. The price of grain since the arrival of the Calcutta telegram of a great hurricane is raised to an enormous sum; the price of grain at present ruling on the Bunder is as follows, and I doubt very much how the poorer class will provide themselves upon their small income:—

Rice	Rs. 90	per	Candy.
Dall	" 100	"	"
Gram	" 45	"	"
Bazree	" 65	"	"
Wheat	" 57	"	"

Grain Bunder, 10th October. C. M.

THE ROADS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If ever our excellent Governor should vouchsafe to honour Bombay again with even a flying visit, will you kindly call his attention to the unhappy condition of our public roads, and ask him in the name of the tax-paying public at once to dismiss all our Municipal Commissioners, having first boxed their ears, or chastised them in such way as to His Excellency in his wise discretion may seem meet? The road from the Breach to the end of Malabar Hill has just undergone an operation at the hands of a body of ruffians who call themselves police, they have played extraordinary pranks with the highways and byeways. One side of this road (like many others) has been cut open—large iron tubes introduced into it—and the wound has been left to Nature to heal. Surely some treatment should have been applied to it by the Municipal Commissioners to help to restore it to its former condition. By the Gowalia Tank in the public road, there is an eminence of ear

THE COMING MEN.

(From the Bombay Standard.)

The Punjab is half alive once more, and the inquiry, who is to be its next Lieutenant Governor? Sir Robert Montgomery's term of office expires in November, and the enquiry is now naturally exciting a good deal of attention.

The first on the list named as Sir Robert's successor is Mr. D. F. McLeod, Financial Commissioner. No better selection could be made, for nobody possesses to a greater extent the confidence alike of the European and of the native community. During thirty years of office Mr. McLeod has not made for himself a single enemy, and has attached to himself many friends: his sound judgment, his thorough knowledge of the people under his charge, his many estimable beneficence and Catholic sympathies and his known conscientiousness, have well supplied the place of more brilliant and of more striking qualities, and eminently paint him out as the future Governor of the Province, where he has laboured so long and so usefully. In one marked respect, in the extreme impracticability of ever making a job,—he is peculiarly suited to succeed the present Lieutenant Governor. Next to Sir John Lawrence, probably no man in India has endeavoured himself with greater determination to be independent of all than Mr. McLeod. But Mr. McLeod is old, he is not believed to be personally desirous of the post, he is possible he will decline the honour if it be intended for him.

Sir Robert Egerton, then, is a favorite candidate with many. Undoubtedly a man of talents, prompt decision and tact as an administrator, not quite so as a judge in his unofficial character, and a great master of literary English, his partialities of Sir Herbert, and his love of sensational administration, seem to preclude the appointment to the vacant pro-consulship. Mr. Grant has been also named, but we believe he does not even think of it. Admittedly the first civilian jurist in India, his rare power of apprehending and of solving the most difficult points, and of presenting that solution in a lucid and agreeable form to others, his singular clearness of headedness, legal knowledge, and happy facility of expression, joined to a thorough honesty and impartiality in his official relations, made him an invaluable member of the Bombay Judicial Council, and it would be a pity to spoil so good a judge by transforming him into an administrator.

There remain Mr. Muir, of the North Western Provinces, and Colonel Durand, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. The choice probably lies between these two. Colonel Durand would be of unquestioned ability. Many strikes us as the best possible Governor-General's Secretary. Colonel Durand would be of a Non-Regulation province. But the fact, that Mr. Muir has been already once disappointed in respect of the Lieutenant Governorship of Allahabad's province, may give him an additional claim to the Punjab vacancy.

As to Mr. McLeod's appointment on retirement we believe, almost stand, and Mr. R. H. Davies' appointment to the Financial Commissionership of Oude is determined; so that there are two other important appointments to be made. Mr. Roberts, now Judicial Commissioner, and an able Revenue official, will succeed Mr. McLeod, and in that event the public will rejoice to see Mr. Cust return to his post of Judicial Commissioner; this would undoubtedly be the best appointment. Mr. Arthur Bennett's office of Secretary, for Mr. Davies; it does not seem probable that he will be ultimately "confirmed." The remaining appointment lies, perhaps between Mr. C. G. Arthur, one of the ablest of the competition wallahs and now Foreign Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Forbes, Under-Secretary in the Judicial Department, and Doctor Thomas Thornton, also a competition-wallah and at present Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur.

Should Mr. Cust not return to the Punjab, the Judicial Commissioner will probably fall on Mr. Lee, Commissioner of Jullundhur, a man of undoubted abilities, and at the same time, his revenue knowledge is great, and his council notions are far in advance of ordinary officialism.

We have also heard it rumoured that Major Crawford, Deputy Accountant General of Rawul Pindee, is likely to succeed to the permanent post of Secretary. Major Crawford knows how to fiddle, but, on the whole, this appointment is open to objection for so important an office. The Punjab is peculiarly fertile in musical chairs, and this is to be considered a qualification; but room for competition will be allowed. If the future of this journal will decline the honour, it will be from a want of deciding upon the merits of the question.

One name was in type we have heard from the Punjab, and although the following may be considered as the outside case of the poll:—

Colonel Durand to be Lieutenant Governor, Sir Herbert Edwardes to be Foreign Secretary, Colonel Lawrence Secretary to Punjab Government.

Or Dr. Chas. Hathaway?—F. D.

INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(From the Lahore Chronicle.)

Our respected correspondent "D. M." writes as follows:—

"The subjoined note containing statistics connected with Competition Examinations for appointments to the Indian Civil Service; has been sent to me by a friend, with the remarks that 'it is a complete answer to the cry that was once raised against competition, i. e. that in future, the deserving sons of those connected with the Civil and Military Service in India, would suffer from obtaining these appointments.' [illegible] now the system is working, and educated their sons accordingly, [illegible] parents]

A perusal of this document will probably interest and encourage many of your readers, and is accordingly sent to you."

STATISTICS AS TO THE SUCCESS OF CANDIDATES WITH INDIAN CONNECTIONS IN THE RECENT COMPETITION FOR CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA (JULY 1864.)

In this competition 219 candidates were examined and 40 selected. The number of candidates connected with India, either by having been born there or by its being the residence or place of occupation of their fathers, was 53, and the number of these who were successful was 12.

Of the Indian candidate, therefore, 23 per cent. were successful, while of the others only 18 per cent. were selected.

The following summary will show the profession of the fathers of the 12 successful candidates:—

Covenanted Civil Service	2
Uncovenanted Civil Service	2
Officers of the Indian Army	3
Vice Lieutenant Colonels	1
Majors	—
Captains	1
Indian Medical Service	1
Non-Official persons	3
Vice Church Missionary	1
Clergyman (perhaps, Church Missionary)	1
Solicitor (at Calcutta)	1
Total...	12

Of these 12, ten were born in India.

In addition to these there were 41 Indian candidates who were successful. The fathers of these may be classed as follows:—

Covenanted Civil Service	15
Uncovenanted Civil Service	5
Officers of the Indian Army	7
Naval Officers	2
Colonels	2
Majors	1
Captains	1
Lieutenants (of Engineers)	1
Chaplains	3
Indian Medical Service	1
Non-official persons	11
Namely, Church Missionary	1
Solicitor	2
Merchants	4
Indigo Planters	2
Secretary to Bank	1
Newspaper Proprietor	1
Total...	41

Of these (41) Candidates, 33 were born in India including one native, (son of a Principal Sudder Ameen of the East Indies).

The number of Indian Candidates has been increasing of late years, the advance being greater this year than in any previous one.

Thus—there were of Candidates born in India.

In 1861,	17
1862,	20
1863,	26
1864,	34

being the most of all, during 4 years since 1861 in which time the Indian candidates have increased 120 per cent. while the total number of candidates has only increased from 171 to 219 or scarcely more than 25 per cent.)

As may be anticipated from this rapid increase in their numbers, the unsuccessful Indian candidates are mostly very young men. In fact of the whole number (41) there are only 7 who sat for the same up again, and there are 12 who sat for the second time once or twice over, and 12 who may still be examined three times. Some of these therefore will no doubt be among the winners in future years.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

[illegible] to Commerce which would [illegible] adoption, by Maritime nations of [illegible] system of adjusting General Average, [illegible] it may be said, by all who have [illegible] consideration to the subject. The difficulty [illegible] way of the adoption of such a system is, more apparent than real, and [illegible] from the nature of question [illegible] the want of an opportunity of [illegible] the sense of the various States [illegible] efforts, it deed, have been made, [illegible] Conventions have been had, but they have [illegible] resulted in any practical measure [illegible] the desired object. The Liverpool [illegible] Commerce, in connection with the Social Science Association, have, within the [illegible] of a few years, brought the subject forward [illegible] Glasgow and in London [illegible] Such investigation of the question, and the collection of some very valuable information, nothing definite has been achieved. The Conference which met in London in 1862, had, however, this result, that a committee was appointed, composed of representatives of American and Continental States, to whom was confided the task of casting certain general rules into the form of a short Code, to be submitted to the consideration of a future Conference for discussion and adoption. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction we have to announce that another Conference will be held at York on the 22nd of September, also under the auspices of the Association, when a proposal will be made in the shape of the draft of a Bill, designed to reconcile the chief points of difference in the law of General Average in the various countries with which we have Maritime and Commercial relations. To this Bill, which will be found in another column, we invite our readers' attention. It will be found to deal with jettison of deck cargoes, damage resulting from jettison, from efforts to extinguish fire, from press of sail, from voluntary stranding, as well as with the questions of wages and maintenance of ships' Crews in Ports of refuge, damage to cargo in discharging, and contributory values, in a clear, comprehensive, and equitable manner, distinguishing, for the most part, fairly between cases which come under the head of Particular, and those which constitute General Average. We do not say, however, that this proposed Bill, in its present form, will be fully adopted by all the representatives of Commerce at the approaching Conference. It contains provisions which will unquestionably create discussion. For example, it may be difficult to understand why "damage resulting from breakage or chafing, or otherwise from derangement of stowage consequent upon a jettison," should fall upon the Owners of the goods so damaged, or upon their Underwriters, while damage done to the same goods by water going down a ship hatches when opened for the purpose of making a jettison, shall be made good as a General Average. We prefer however, to leave these and other points that may arise upon this Bill for discussion, to the practical body to which they will shortly be submitted. Our object is to announce the fact that such a discussion is at hand, and to urge all who are qualified to take part in it, if possible to be present, in the hope and expectation that a definite arrangement may be effected which will systematize generally the rule for the adjustment of Averages. "Uncertainty in law" we quote from the circular by which the first Conference on this subject was convened] is always an evil; and in regard to General Average the evil is peculiarly felt. The ship may be owned in one country, insured in another, her cargo owned and insured in several, and the Port of destination where the General Average is made up may be in a country which has different rules to any of the others. What is considered to be Particular Average on ship in one Port is held to be General Average in another, so that the Owner of an outward bound ship may find himself unable to recover his loss either from his Underwriters at home, or as General Average abroad; or, on the other hand, he may be in a position to indemnify himself fraudulently twice over. A similar remark would apply to special charges on freight and on cargo."

The advantage of the form decided upon for embodying the result of the impending discussion is, that it can be submitted at once to the consideration of the Legislature, who will, no doubt, accept its provisions as the embodiment of a practical acquaintance with the requirements of Maritime Commerce in the matter of Average adjustment. The rules necessary for securing uniformity in this adjustment will then have all the force of law; and although, as such, it will be only binding on the subjects of this realm, it will be more difficult to secure its adoption in a legal form by the Legislatures or Governments of foreign States. To obtain this very desirable end, it is only necessary that the representatives and deputies at the approaching Conference shall be sufficiently numerous and duly accredited. In that case, the deliberations of the Conference must have a practical result, and issue in the adoption of a Code which will give general satisfaction.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR MEN OF BUSINESS.—No. I.

WHAT THE MONEY MARKET IS, AND WHY IT IS SO CHANGEABLE.

(From the Economist.)

The design of the present series of articles is peculiar. We wish to bring together in a continuous series those facts and those arguments which are most necessary to explain the peculiarities of the money market. The present time almost *requires* something of the sort. The enormous growth of trade, the vast increase of credit, the quickness of the ease with which capital is sent on loan from country, and especially from England, where it is so rapidly saved, the altered condition of Consols and Exchequer bills in the face of new investments, the frequent changes in the value of money, the high rate of discount which on three occasions has prevailed during the past year, and has not yet ceased,—these new facts, and others which might be mentioned, make a new outline of the subject necessary. Our new experience *ought* to have taught us much, and we ought to to take stock of what it has taught us. The changes in the value of money are forcing the practical study of the money market much more than of old upon men of business. Money is not, as formerly, always to be had at 5 per cent. The investment of the large savings now made from business incomes is also a serious matter. The money market, like all other markets, is a matter of business, and any man of business who will really attend to it will comprehend it; but it *needs* real attention and consideration. You cannot keep a ledger in a hurry, and you cannot understand the money market in a minute;—and, therefore, we wish by a continuous series of articles to aid its study and consecutive consideration.

It is not only in England that such subjects have now an extended interest. There is an "Economist" in several countries in Europe. The growing wealth of the whole Continent gives an interest to the manner in which wealth may be secured, and in which it may be made the most of. In France, the attempt of M. Pereire, by the aid of the forgotten privileges of the Bank of Savoy, to invade the privileges of the Bank of France, has elicited a crop of pamphlets like those on the "Act of 1844." A review of these questions, though principally from an English point of view, will, we hope, have therefore its interest for our continental readers.

The money market is best described by a French phrase. It is an "organisation of credit," by which the capital of A. who does not want it, is transferred to B. who does want it. It is a vast borrowing machinery, composed of many links, and in which a vast number of persons give a surprising trust to one another. The machinery is so familiar and so useful that we forget that it is in the last degree refined. A Somersetshire farmer pays five sovereigns into a Somersetshire bank; no more trivial act, few less important people, can be conceived. Nor, indeed, has an individual act any importance. But the sum total of such acts has an indefinite importance. If the agricultural community stopped "paying in," London would be bare, Lombard street would be ruined, and the whole exchanges between England and foreign countries would receive a shock to be remembered for fifty years. The mode in which Lombard street is supplied, and the use of its being supplied, is this. A vast number of districts in Great Britain cannot employ their own yearly accumulations. You cannot *create* new trades, new manufactures, new wealth, upon a large scale, in a stagnant rural district. On the other hand, large districts like Lancashire or the West Riding of Yorkshire have a chronic craving for capital. They could continually employ half as much again as they have, if only they had it. An energetic man of business continually feels "what a business he could do, if only he had money enough." The machinery of the money market gives him or tends to give him this money. The saving of rural districts—the small savings, especially, which those who saved them could not employ on the spot—are deposited in local banks, are sent by them to London, are deposited at notice or at call with the bill-brokers, and invested by them in the discount of bills from the *go-ahead* districts—from Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Whatever trade is most prosperous bids highest for this spare money, and *gets it*.

The principle is just the same, though the machinery is a little different, if the money be lent on securities upon the Stock Exchange. Persons who have no present use for their money leave it with a banker; persons who wish to buy or hold "securities"—that is shares or *parts* of actual undertakings—railways, canals, gasworks, &c., come to the banker and ask for a loan. He lends them the money his depositors lent him; he is the medium by which the money of the inactive class is divided and distributed among the enterprising class.

The curious point which strikes a cursory observer of Lombard street is that everything is done on *credit*. If you deposit five thousand pounds with Messrs. Overend or the National Discount Company, you deposit it by cheque, which is only a piece of paper; and when they repay you, it will be by another piece of paper. In a very few cases bank notes may be used, as where securities have to be parted with to those whose credit is not good, and the holder of these securities says, "I will part with them to you when you bring me bank notes and not before." But even these bank notes are only, as Mr. Huskisson said, "circulating credit;" they are only promises to pay—*bilateral* promises; and on a large scale in London no coin,—nothing *not* credit,—no intrinsically valuable medium, is ever seen or thought of.

Persons who have had to do with some of our Anglo-Continental banks have had great difficulty in making foreigners comprehend the safety of this state of credit. In many countries bankers do not like to take money to be paid by cheque—*money* at call, because they think they could not safely use it. They think it would be asked for, and then they should not have it. Even in Paris the timidity of bankers is amazing to Englishmen, but the answer of the Parisian banker is intelligible. "Ah!" he says, "you do not know what 1848 was in Paris; *I do*. If you knew how suddenly a revolution may come, and how much money it makes people ask for, you would be cautious *as I am*." We are so familiar with all this trust and confidence that we do not know how rare and exceptional in commercial history it is, how marvellous it seems and must seem to nations less advanced in mercantile organisation. This vast organisation of credit has, unquestionably, a most solid basis,—it is based on the bullion in the Bank of England. This (putting aside the reserves which Scotch or Irish banks may be compelled by Sir R. Peel's Act to keep, and other minor exceptions), speaking broadly and practically, the whole of this great machinery of credit is based on the bullion in the vaults of the Bank. A *good* cheque, in the last resort, means that, if the holder wishes, he can have an equivalent amount of *that* gold and take it home with him. His cheque may be on the London and Westminster Bank or a country bank, and these banks can by law compel him to take *from them* Bank of England paper. But this difficulty is a difficulty of one step only. He can take that "paper" to the Bank, and there get change for it. Most people have a little small change about them, all bankers have coin for daily purposes in their till, but no banker and no common person keeps at hand more coin than he can help; people like to make something of their money, and coin is "barren." The bullion in the Bank of England is the sole accumulated reserve, the sole come-at-able reserve of intrinsic wealth out of which our promises, if paid, must be paid, on the faith of which our credit, while good, is good.

In former times it was difficult to illustrate the dependence of the public upon the bullion store in the Bank of England. The accounts of other bankers were so secret that they could not be used to explain anything. But the success of the Joint Stock Bank system has changed all this. The Union Bank, for example, has the largest amount of liabilities of any private, of any *non*-National Bank in the world. What is its reserve? it is as follows:—

	£	£
Cash in the till	731,343	
Cash at the Bank of England	781,546	
Cash lent at call	1,041,000	
		2,516,889
Investments in general stock, Exchequer bills, debentures, &c.		1,266,089
		3,782,969

—a very large reserve, but of this great aggregate only 721,343*l* is money, is coin, and of that not a sixpence could probably be spared. The whole of it is doubtless wanted for the requirements of the day's business. The rest is money at the Bank, money at call, money invested in Government securities, that is money which is *lent* to some one. Out of the 19,5 0,000*l* of the Union Bank's liabilities, there is only 721,000*l* of actual coin, of money unlent to anybody. What is true of this great Bank is true of smaller ones, as far as they go: their reserve, too, is lent or invested somehow. The bullion in the Bank is the only uninvested, unlent, tangible reserve in Great Britain.

This reserve is the fund—the only fund—we have to meet *exchange* payments to foreign countries. If the the balance of trade goes against us—if, as is now common, we make cash loans to foreign countries—this single reserve in the vaults of the Bank is the one store, the sole accumulation, we have to pull upon.

It is very remarkable that, vastly as our credit augments, enormously as our trade develops, this cash balance, this sole available unemployed fund does not increase. In September, 1844, the first account under Sir R. Peel's Act, the bullion at the Bank of England was:

	£
September 7	15,309,060
— 14	15,307,771
— 21	15,158,964
— 28	15 922,256

whereas the last return is only 12,986,033*l*, or *two millions less than 20 years ago*.

In this time, who can tell how the liabilities of the banking system of Great Britain—the liabilities against which this reseve is held—have augmented? We cannot estimate with accuracy those liabilities, either as they were in 1844 or as they are now, but we have a test which, though not perfect, is at least approximate, and may suggest an idea sufficiently true:—

	£
1844—deposits, &c., London and Westminster were	2,676,731
1844—deposits, &c., London and Joint Stock.	5,213,830
Union	1,591,209
London and County	1,231,112
	7,741,653

And we showed last week that the liabilities of these same banks were now 65,182,292*l*, or nine times as great. Doubtless these banks have gained in part by aggression upon others. Yet *it is said*, by people who should know, that the aggregate liabilities of the present London bankers are much greater than they were in 1844; and undoubtedly so it is with the Scotch and the English country bankers. We do not, therefore, hesitate to say that the credit of the country has augmented *manifold* in twenty years, and yet the basis of that credit, the cash balance, has not augmented, but has diminished.

We need not shot at length how the trade of the country has increased since 1844:—

	£	£
The exports of the produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom, were in 1844	51,584,292	
Ditto ditto in 1863	136,189,768	

—a business of *treble* the amount in the last year than it was in the first.

No wonder, therefore, that our money market is delicate, now that we understand what it is. The basis of credit has not diminished, and yet that credit has multiplied no one can say how manifold. And trade has grown, and as it grows, this demand upon our store of bullion, upon this basis of our credit, must of necessity grow too. We have not had a *batteau* of trade, and if the trade gets larger, if it deals in immensely bigger figures, the possible difference in any one year between exports and imports is augmented and the amount of bullion to be paid in consequence is augmented likewise. Who, therefore, can wonder that our money market is delicate when he sees that in the last twenty years the store *to be* attacked has not increased, but diminished, while the attacking forces have during the same period increased so portentously and wonderfully?

MAJOR BRADY'S LETTERS TO HIS BROTHER.—No. I.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE OASIS, ALDERSHOT, August 26.

DEAR TOM,—Thanks for the grouse which, by the kindness of the railway authorities, arrived in a very decomposed condition. The guards have a highly cultivated taste in most matters, but in game they go dead against civilisation. They know we like birds rather high. And so the dear, good fellows save them enough to unpack the boxes at this time of year, and pick out the fresh birds, putting in very rich old stagers from their private collection. There is not much news here. The General has come back from the camp at Chalons, and has prepared a highly scientific report, it is said in which he has *not* left out the artillery. Its my private opinion that he'd sooner have fought the whole French corps than have reported upon it. He must be highly pleased with the proposal in the *Times* to set the men to work on the Long Valley, and put it under cucumber and melon frames. It is the general belief that we have nothing to do here. Why if the editor would only come down and live with me for a week or two, I'd rather astonish him. Let him ask the adjutants how much they see of their regiments here at a time. I don't mean that the cavalry have not comparatively easy time of it, but I know that the infantry, what with guard-mounting, pickets, patrols, camp duties, and the like, have as much work as they can do, besides long parades and field days. By judicious robbery of the surrounding country, I have managed to put a few sods of grass round my hut, and a lavish expenditure in anticipation of my Kiewse and Banda prize-money has enabled me to buy a few rose-trees and plants from the Farnham nurserywan, so that I look unprofitably gay, but I defy the whole British Army to make Aldershot into a garden; and I don't think the day will ever come when the Duke will have to blow up the brigadiers for getting their men into the rosebushes on Cæsar's camp. As to vegetables I will not be so positive. Simmons, the engineer big-wig, can co a good deal in most matters, and may even draw plans for the cultivation of cabbages and potatoes, but it will be as expensive as making sunbeams out of cucumbers, and engineers we know do not work for nothing. Perhaps when Airey comes down to take command, vice Pennefather, he will be able to imitate Sir Hugh Rose, and establish workshops and gardens. He is going to have a nice new house, I hear, so that we can see his swooping crest out of the parlor window. If it would only work, they say he is really very clever, in spite of Kinglake ridicule. I hope he will not take to work as here. We have always an chance of getting away from him in the dust. The cavalry in the east barracks are up in arms against the idea of being huddled up with the artillery, and the latter do not like it either, but the Duke says it has been put down his foot, and will have it so. There is a report that the Royal Highness has given that dear, affable military secretary a blowing up of a very elevating character for meddling without authority with that unfortunate Military Train, but it is most probably a shave. Old Stumps, whom I knew out in India, says the officers of the Train, to which he now belong, are very savage, and that, odd as it may appear, they are, with one exception mad for purchase. They are not to be envied certainly, and it would be well to put them out of pain one way or other. All the other corps are down on them. As a hilarious cornet said the other day, "D—n the fellows, they've more swords, spurs, plumes and words of command on turning a corner, than all the regiments in the Service." Jealousies will never cease in our Army, and, as your know well, the old work goes on here between horse artillery and foot artillery, and cavalry and infantry, and guardsmen and linesmen, and engineers and commissariat, every one being down on the engineers as of yore. I have had a letter from Jack at Belfast, where he was ordered to put down the civil war. He wants to know if there will be a medal for the service. By all accounts, it was a most edifying spectacle to watch the workings of religious education, and the peculiar manifestations of Presbyterian Christianity and Roman Catholic Christianity in the "slop." Jack says that it is not so much religion as political power is at the bottom of it all, for that though we may write as we please in the paper here about equality between the two sects, the Orangeman hasn't got a chance in the South nor the Roman in the North. Everywhere the Protestant is regarded as the representative of a political superiority, and of a caste whose church is established by law in a Roman Catholic country; but, as the North is not Roman Catholic, he there adds to the force of his legal status all the influence of a sectarian majority. Jack doesn't understand much of these things; but he says he can't help thinking it is lucky for the missionaries that India is so far off, as Hindoos and Mussulmen might put some awkard questions if they could see the practical effects of the doctrines taught by our friends in the bazaars. The missionaries represent a very aggressive kind of power in India, and their connection with the State is calculated to render them about as unpopular as the Protestant clergy are in Ireland.

I must say that Sir H. Rose's retirement will be a very trying day for the Army in Hindostan, no matter who his successor may be. He has made mistakes—you and I, you know, never made one in our lives—but with all the Priestley affair and the Crawley court-martial on his shoulders, Rose will leave India with the highest reputation. No man, I say it advisedly, has done so much for the British soldiery in those parts during the hundred years they have served in that delightful but highly heated country. With many defects—you and I, Jack, have none—he is a man of singular energy, great capacity, and knowledge of men and women—the mem-sahibs being very powerful in the East—and a thorough regard for the welfare of the soldier. He is also fearless and honest in the expression of his opinion, and he has astonished all who knew him by his admirable conduct of the Central India Force during the mutiny. They say Windham is looking out for the command. I should say his chances are very represented by 0. Whoever goes out must try hard to break down the spirit of discontent which prevails in the Army. There is no use in shaking the pagoda tree—the fruit is all gone; but the rupee plant is still vigorous, and it would be a reflection on us if after 100 years we could not keep an army in India because we could not treat them to a yearly annexation with field batta and prize-money as of yore. Sir R. Garrett, Windham's chief before Sebastopol and companion in the North-West Provinces, is in London, looking as vigorous as an Irish judge, and waiting. I suspect, for some command to compensate him for the loss of that of the Ionian Islands, which was cut off untimely ere its prime.

It is said that Scarlett will go to Ireland as soon as Sir George's time expires, but I suppose nothing is settled there. There will be lots of changes soon. The only consolation for losing good officers is that you have them in case of war, and you multiply the number of good ones just in proportion to the chances you give the body at large of acquiring experience. But, after all, its work tests the officer. There's Cameron, who would no doubt win laurels against a civilised regular enemy, quite nonplussed by the Maories, who seem not to know when they are beaten. Old Clyde said, "Cameron's the best soldier in the army, and mind—I say that, and he is not a Scotchman." Well! he has made very poor work of it with these pahs, and now he has gone into winter quarters with the smallest possible quantity of kados. Young M. de Bouffiers used to remark. "The English are difficult to deal with, because their soldiers don't fight scientifically;" and Cameron may hold the same doctrine as to the gentlemen of New Zealand; but if he does not do better next campaign, he will suffer much in reputation, and its miserable to lose it in such a war. There is really little to do, though I have written a long letter. Couldn't you manage this grouse as "samples," under the new Post-Office rules? You have seen the ridiculous affair about the 16th Lancers? The mayor must be a "bowler," and I'm sure, soldier or no soldier, every one is glad the colonel and the regiment had the best of it. The newspapers are stirring up the Quartermaster-General's department, but they generally insert their pedal digits when they deal in the war matters. Do Foolanique, who is really a clever fellow, has been stopping Windham's trumpet about the recruiting question. It is becoming more serious than ever. India will require at least 10,000 per annum to fill up casualties. As to the ten years men it seems settled that, as they will be somewhere about if needed, there's no use in troubling the ruling heads with plans for keeping them. We lose a lot of them soon. So do the Greys, and nearly all the regiments here. In time we must come to a conscription, or give up our standing army and accept Goldwin Smith—by which time I hope to be high up on the list, and as indifferent to fortune as if I were a retired Inspector-General of Hospitals. How you must enjoy Glenbaccawisky! Our preserve at Woolmer has been burned down, but the Engineers threw up trenches, and saved all the roasted game. Good-by. Remember me to Mac—also to Angus and the O'Brown. I don't know if I can write next week, but you may depend on a letter if you keep the conditions. Ever yours, old fellow, THADDEUS BRADY.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

WE (*Index*) have been favoured with the subjoined private letter from a young Confederate gentleman, who recently left his family and friends in Europe to take his place in the army. The letter has a peculiar value from the freshness of the first impressions which it records, and the glimpses it gives us of camp life.

Richmond, June 28, 1864.

My dear Mother,—More than three weeks have elapsed since I first set foot on the shores of Dixie, and yet, notwithstanding the most diligent enquiries, I have not heard of the arrival of a missive from you or from any one of my other beloved correspondents. I do not, however, give myself up to despair, and I am buoyed up with the hope that when they do come they will come, 'not single spies, but in battalions.' I ought not, however, to be surprised at this *longum intervallum* in our correspondence, for to the rules and uncertainties of the blockade must be superadded the dislocation of postal communications caused by the proximity of the enemy of Richmond. The 'Yanks' have taken a leaf out of Morgan's and poor Stuart's book, and are now displaying more dash than we gave them credit for in the shape of raid-making. They prowl about in the vicinity, tear up railroad tracks, and cut telegraph wires, to the intense disgust of the post-office officials. So you see that, even after arriving in the Confederacy, letters are a very long time in reaching their destination. As an instance of this postal irregularity, I wrote to Mr. ——and to Mr. ——immediately after landing, and yet I have not received any answer from either of those gentlemen. The only thing to be done is to 'pog away,' in the hope that out of a mass of of missives one may perchance be received. This is what I am doing, but, alas! so far with little success. Sheridan and his elite gang of plunderers, after a succession of disconsolate defeats, have at length been 'wiped out' of the peninsula, where they have perpetrated the most fiendish atrocities. Punishment has overtaken these abominable miscreants, and now, after a sound drubbing, administered to them by Hampton, they are cowering demoralised and panic-stricken under the protection of their gunboats. When—ran the gauntlet of the Federal pickets, as I related in my last letter to *Il padre*, Caroline County was occupied by Grant's army, and the poor old family homestead was hemmed in on all sides by the Federals, who pillaged and destroyed all the private residences within their reach. Up to the time of his departure they had not molested any of the inmates of—or stolen anything from the interior of the house, but, to my inexpressible sorrow, I have just heard that the comparative immunity of my poor uncle was of short duration, for, when Grant after that 'overwhelming victory' at Cold Harbour, was obliged to resume his triumphant but crab like march to Richmond, he was followed by Sheridan's shattered command, who revenged themselves on the defenceless women and children for the hard blows the Virginian cavalry dealt them. Maddened by repeated defeats, they entered and proceeded to steal all they could lay their hands on. They carried off or tore up most of the clothes that were to be found, and, not content with robbing my uncle, my aunt, and my cousin of all they had, the rascals actually laid violent hands on the food and money belonging to the negroes; for, having found the poor creatures loth to leave their masters, they now destroy all their provisions in order that the fear of starvation should make them follow the invaders. Some of the servants were induced by the threats and the lying representations of the Yankees to run away, but the great majority of them stubbornly declined to abandon their homes. I am restrained by decency from attempting to narrate all the abominable outrages which many unfortunate women have been the victims of in this last campaign—outrages so horrible that we ought to blush now at the thought of having lived in amity and under the same Government with such fiends incarnate. Four of these Vandals entered the house of a gentleman in King William Country. He was away at the time, but his wife and daughter had not had time to effect their escape. They were immediately seized upon, and every description of brutal indignity was offered them. Their shrieks were happily heard by some of the negroes, who rushed to the rescue just in time to save them from the hands of the detestable Northern savages. The two women were looked up in a safe place by the slaves, who, in order to mollify the incensed Yankees, laid before them all the edibles and drinkables that were in the house. In the meantime one of the 'darkies' ran to the headquarters of General Fitzhugh Lee, informed him of what had taken place, and the General sent a troop of cavalry under the guidance of the faithful slave to the house. It was surrounded, and the Yankee wretches were bagged whilst gorging: a rope was procured, and they were forthwith hanged on a neighbouring tree.

Things have come to such a pass now that forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The coarse and brutal natures of the Northern people are incapable of appreciating patience and moderation; in fact, impunity only renders them more ferocious and more malignant. Reprisals have therefore become absolutely necessary, and it is only by striking terror into their black souls that these enormities can be stopped. These excesses of the enemy have so exasperated the people of the South that old men and the gentlest women all clamour for retribution. The Government is very much blamed for its weakness in submitting to Yankee barbarities, and is not taking an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

I went yesterday to visit the battle-field of Cold Harbour, where the Yankees are said to have lost 12,000 men. The battle had raged there about a month ago, and yet the ground was strown with the corpses of Yankee soldiers festering in the broiling sun. The carnage must have been awful, for, within the space of about ten square yards, I counted no less than thirty dead bodies clothed in the Federal uniform. In some cases the flesh had been gnawed away and the skeleton alone remained, covered by Lincoln's detestable livery. On some parts of the field the dead were literally heaped up like stones. Perched on these mounds of human putrefaction were the sleek and sluggish buzzards of Virginia engaged in hideous orgies. Like the 'shoddy contractors' of the North they too have grown fat on the war. This last campaign of Grant's must have met with *their* approval, for never has the army of the Potomac supplied them with such copious meals. Accoutrements and muskets were lying about in all directions mixed up with cooking utensil and every description of *débris*. Notwithstanding these indisputable signs of a precipitate retreat, Grant and his employers have the unblushing audacity to claim a victory at Cold Harbour. The scene of desolation was heartrending: fields which before this deadly struggle were covered with waving crops are now trampled under foot and devastated; the houses in the vicinity are battered down and abandoned; and the poor farmers will have nothing to gather this year but Yankee carcases mowed down by Southern musketry.

My guide and companion on this sad expedition was a young Frenchman, who lost an arm in one of the fights in the West. As we were rambling over the battle-field, we fell in with two stragglers belonging to Grant's army. One of them had broken down, and was lying down almost dead with thirst and heat. Although tales of Northern ruthlessness were fresh upon my memory, I could not refrain from giving him some restoratives in the shape of a little whisky and water and a little liquid ginger, which is said to be an excellent thing for this climate. His comrade professed to be very contrite, and told me that he had been entrapped when drunk into the service, and that a few days after his impressment he had been sent down to fight the South. He appeared very anxious to be taken prisoner, and swore solemnly that he would never re-enter the army. I had sallied out with the intention of joining the rear of Lee's army, but after hunting about for it all day we met a cavalryman, who told us that the whole of '*Marsa Bob's*' force had crossed the James River in order to confront the 'invincible Ulysses,' who had again changed his base. So we determined to retrace our steps to Richmond, and this morning I left in a sutler's wagon for Petersburg, where General Lee has established his headquarters. The railroad to that place had been cut by the enemy; therefore I had to choose this mode of locomotion, which was none of the pleasantest, seeing that the heat was intense and the dust exceeded anything of the kind I had ever suffered before. I reached Petersburg after a journey of ten hours, and made straight for the headquarters of the great commander; but aides-de-camp and orderlies were rushing in and out so frantically that I thought this was not a seasonable occasion for an humble individual like myself to ask for an interview. I had brought out a letter of introduction from Mr. W. C. Rives (whose kindness, let me tell you *en passant*, I shall never forget to General Field, now commanding Hood's famous division of Texans and Georgians, and so I determined to shape my course towards his division. In order to avoid the crowd of many enquiries, but the civilians were too much flurried to give me much information, for the Yankees were shelling the city at the time, and the noisy projectiles were tumbling about in a very alarming manner. I saw one in particular fall through the roof of the Yankee hospital, and the shriek which followed the explosion was the most awful I have ever heard. I don't know how long I would have been obliged to 'loaf' about had I not met a civil young soldier, who kindly volunteered to show me the way to Field's division. As he belonged to a Georgian brigade in that command, I followed him, and he first took me to his own regiment, which, not having formed yet into line of battle, was taking it easy *pro tem.* in a cosy little valley well sheltered from the enemy's artillery. There I was asked by some of the privates to partake of their scanty support. The warm-hearted fellows pressed me so much that I consented to pitch into their grub—which, however, without some compunction, as I thought of the harrowing stories of starvation amongst the soldiers which have grieved us ever since this war commenced. But my scruples were soon quieted when I perceived that they had plenty of corn-meal out of which they made capital cakes, an abundance of bacon and vegetables, and very fair coffee. After supper my good-natured guide showed me the way to General Field's headquarters. I had a few moments of very interesting conversation with the General, who is a very gentlemanly and well-informed man. He gave me permission to visit his lines. When we started for our breastworks, night had come, and skirmishing was going on all along the front; consequently our progress thither was, to say the least, very exciting, for Minie balls whistled every now and then close to our ears, and shells burst, as I thought, very near to us. At last we reached the trenches. There I sat some time chatting with the Texans, who seem to be a jovial set of fellows and utterly unmindful of cannon-balls and rifle bullets. Crack-crack went the enemy's rifles, and yet my Texan friends laughed and talked as unconcernedly as if they were enjoying themselves in a *café*. The enemy made an attack upon our right that night, and were repulsed with great loss, losing 1,600 prisoners. It is evident that, after the frightful carnage of the past six weeks, they no longer charge our breastworks with any *élan*. The Southern troops are dead tired of burrowing like moles in holes and trenches. They want to meet the foe in the open, and to drive off Grant as they did M'Clellan. I am happy to say that so far my health is capital, although the heat is the most terrific I have ever experienced. It is in the room in which I am writing no less than 105 degrees, and yet it is supposed to be in the shade. *Mais helas!* I have come to the end of my last sheet, and so I must say adieu to you, my dearest, dearest mother. With kind remembrances to you all, I fondly embrace you.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10TH.

Alexander, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Hulbert, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Reynolds, Major, Staff, on duty, from ——.

Bossett, Captain, 30th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Deesa.

Murphy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DE

Avec de nouveaux dents jamais l'homme n'eut belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide.
J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food opposes the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also disturb the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable at Aden, Suez, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight	drawn	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
"	3 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0½d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
On demand	do.	2s.	1d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at Lady's rate		1s.	11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Yokohama and other Eastern places.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits per diem on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at the option of the Manager.

On Fixed Deposits:—

Fixed Deposits for 12 months eight... 6 per cent.

" " 9 " " 5 "

" " 6 " " 4 "

" " 3 " " 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be granted at for the Bank Bills on terms at advertised rates. Current Accounts.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, and Bonds, realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when delivering the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged for purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, in 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTOR.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. CONRAN, Esq. | F. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.
A. F. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HUME.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta "Bombay"

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	at 2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	at 2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	at 2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	at 2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 6 months certain ... 3 "
" " 12 " ... 4 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

CURRENCY.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.

Orders and Hoondees on the Bank payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREs OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP ... £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOVEET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wigram & Co.)
T. A. ROBARTS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. PEARSON Esq. (Messrs. Pearson & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Macklin Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Fowler and Prattlewake.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newsome.
Auditors.—Messrs. Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
EDWARDES JEHANGIER, Esq. BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Officer—No 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	...	2s. 1d.
4 do.	...	2s. 1d.
3 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
Demand ...	...	2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ...		1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " ... ... 4 "
" " 12 " " ... ... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Stock and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if credited to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of 1 per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposite for safe custody, 1 per cent.

By order of the Directors,
FIDOO MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURMUSJEE NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
SHOMJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal or other side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but must not allow more than 8 per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.

Do.	9	do.	do.	6½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	6	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	2	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	1	do.	do.	4	do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED)—CAPITAL Two MILLION STERLING, in 80,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NISBET DASHIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC FARNCOMBE HEMARDEY.
THOMAS COTTERELL Esq.
J. HENRY REVNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP HENRY FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRAKE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SHRIMSION MAYOOANJI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRENEANJOY HEMARNOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUSEE, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ...	...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three " ...	...	2s. 1d.	do.
Two " ...	...	1s. 11½d.	do.
One " ...	...	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England		1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland ...		1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will issue purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.

Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	2	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving off or of modifying the above rates of interest.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank on a months' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Current money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest collected by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shahpore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " 4 " "
Do. 12 " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and accounts under £200 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th May, 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-up CAPITAL—£8,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN DOS, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD MACLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq. M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Solicitors. { Messrs. Freshfields. / Messrs. Newsome.

Branches { Kurrachee, Calcutta, Bengal, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Amoy.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... ... 2 per cent.
On Deposits for 6 months certain ... 3 "
" " 12 " ... ... 4 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

CURRENCY.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.

Orders and Hoondees on the Bank payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 30th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight ...	2s.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs 2-64 cts.		"
3 do. do.	2-59	"
Sight ...	2-52	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000. On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	8 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	do.
12 ditto	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 25th Sept. 1864. G. MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On demand	2s.	0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

FOR SALE.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail.—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye ... ... in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.		
Return	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taudy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case. Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2⅝).

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Ox and Sows Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Genuine
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla and Poona.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTENT SHIPMENTS OF THE BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	" Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	" Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	" English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	" Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Reel, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	" Merricles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	" Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
" " Non Plus	

Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete		...Rs. 330
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	...	590
Do. do. do. forming a pair if required	...	250
Do. do. do. do.	...	275
Do. do. with Opal	...	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	...	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls ...	...	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds ...	...	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds		300
Do. do. and Ear Drops ...	...	250
Do. do. do. do. ...	...	200
Do. Necklets. ... ...Rs. 210, 170 and		90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from		...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Necklaces, handsome, from ...		...Rs. 80 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ...		...Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.		
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.		
Do. Chasms in great variety.		
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.		
Do. Studs in cases complete.		
Do. Signet and other Rings.		
Do. Wedding and Guard do.		
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.		
Do. Solitaires.		
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.		
Do. Ivory do. do.		
Silver Mugs for Children.		
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.		
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.		
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.		
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.		
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.		

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Lengths and Ramnet Balls.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BORREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

HERBERT & CO., RAMPART ROW.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

TRANSIT THEODOLITE. (*by Troughton and Simms*). 9 in. Vernier; the whole arrangement upon the most perfect principle—with every appurtenance and extra; fitted in two boxes. Rs. 600.

EVERETT'S THEODOLITE in perfect order, by the above makers; 7 inch Vernier, fitted complete. Rs. 55.

ORDINARY THEODOLITE by Gilbert; a very excellent instrument,—9 inch Vernier, engraved on silver. Rs. 500.

COMMON THEODOLITE; 7 inch Vernier (*not silver*), made by W. & G. Gilbert of London;—has been a little used, is inperfect order. Rs. 300.

POCKET SEXTANTS.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES.—Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported for sale in Bombay. Rs. 10 to 80 per Box.

PENN'S ENGINEER'S SLIDING RULE, Ivory, German Silver mounted, opening to 24 inches, one face marked with inches and a Drawing Scale—one of the edges marked with decimals of a foot, the other with inches divided into 10ths and 12ths; on the other face are the lines of numbers, guage points, &c. Cash—Rs. 34.

ENGINEER'S POCKET RULE, one foot, folding in three, with slide, various tables and scales, very strongly and well made. Rs. 2½.

BOXWOOD CLINOMETER RULE, with Compass, 2 Levels, and Folding Sight, in leather case. Cash—Rs. 22.

BEST BOXWOOD, 2 feet, 4 fold Rule. Rs. 4.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long				...Rs. 1 8
Parallel Rules	Do.	Do.	Ebony 9 inches long	" 2 8
Parallel Rules	Do.	Do.	Ebony 12 inches long	" 3 8
Parallel Rules	Do.	Do.	Ebony 15 inches long	" 4 8
Parallel Rules	Do.	Do.	Ebony 24 inches long	" 8 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 6 inches			...	" 5 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 9 inches			...	" 7 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 18 inches			...	" 14 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 24 inches			...	" 18 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 42 inches			...	" 40 0
Rolling Brass Parallel Rules